

외상 후 후각이상에 대한 방사선학적 진단

안정용 · 주진양* · 정태섭**

= Abstract =

Radiological Diagnosis for Posttraumatic Olfactory Dysfunction

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Objective : To evaluate objectively the sites of injury in patients with posttraumatic olfactory deficits and to suggest the diagnostic procedure for evaluation of posttraumatic anosmia.

Methods : Ten patients with posttraumatic olfactory dysfunction were examined by means of olfactory testing, sinuscopy, contrast filled paranasal sinus computed tomography(contrast filled PNS CT) and magnetic resonance imaging(MRI). Five normal persons without olfactory dysfunction were also evaluated. The aerodynamic patency of olfactory cleft was examined by contrast filled PNS CT. The olfactory system(olfactory bulbs, olfactory tracts, inferior frontal region, hippocampi, or temporal lobes) was investigated in detail with MRI. The difference in the size of the olfactory bulb between normal volunteers and anosmic patients was evaluated by Student's t test.

Results : Contrast filled dynamic CT scan was useful method for the evaluation of dynamic patency of the olfactory cleft. Paranasal CT scan of the all anosmic patients showed dynamic reflux of contrast media in olfactory cleft on valsalva maneuver. For the largest cross-sectional area and great height, the difference in olfactory bulb size between normal volunteers and patients was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) in MRI study.

Conclusion : Posttraumatic anosmia was completely evaluated by olfactory testing, sinoscopy, and contrast filled CT scan for differentiation between conductive type and neurogenic type. Neurogenic anosmia was confirmed by perfect localization with MRI study.

KEY WORDS : Magnetic resonance imaging · Olfactory bulb · Posttraumatic anosmia.

서론

1
3 8%

13)

가 가

10%

16)

가

대상 및 방법

Presicion planimeter (Hope graph Co., Tokyo, Japan) 가

Student T - test

결 과

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

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10

가 . 10 가

5.5

(olfactory cleft) (aerodyna - mic patency)

Isovist

GE9800, KV 120, mA 140, scan time 2 , thickness 1.5mm, scan space 1.5mm, bone target

1 : 3 isovist 40ml

vals -

alva maneuver frontonasal recess

1.5mm

Valsalva maneuver

7)8)

1)

12)

5)6)15)17)

1.5 Tesler(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

24

31%

13)

T1(TR/TE/Excitations, 500/15/2), T2(TR/TE/Excitations, 4000/90/5)

3mm,

12cm, 3 , 256 × 256

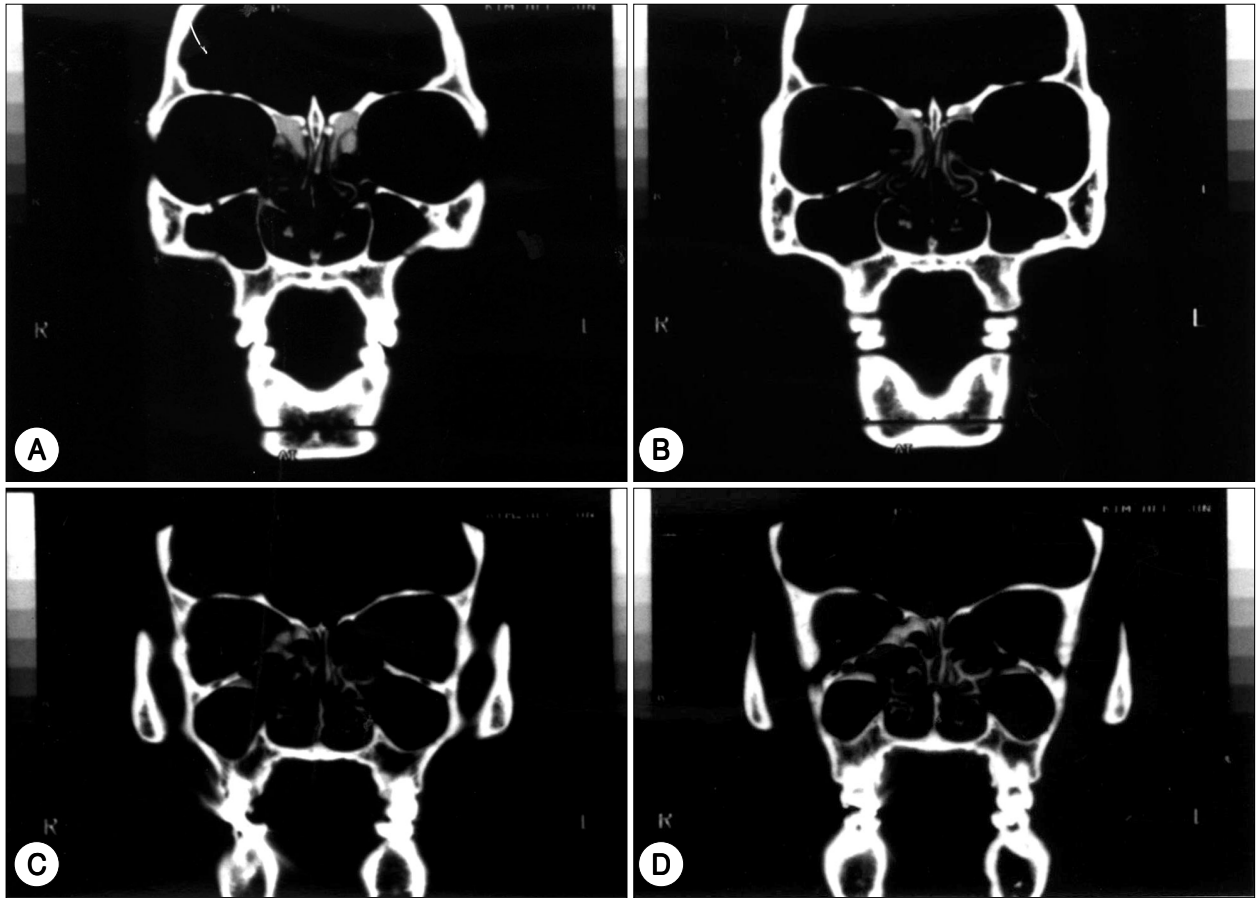


Fig. 1. Contrast filled paranasal computed tomography demonstrating well visualized contrast around the olfactory cleft indicating good aerodynamic patency of nasal cavity.

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2) .

10% 16) .

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Connecticut

Chemosensory Clinical Research Center(CCCRC)

³⁾ , University of Pennsylvania Smell Identifica-

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10)13)18) .

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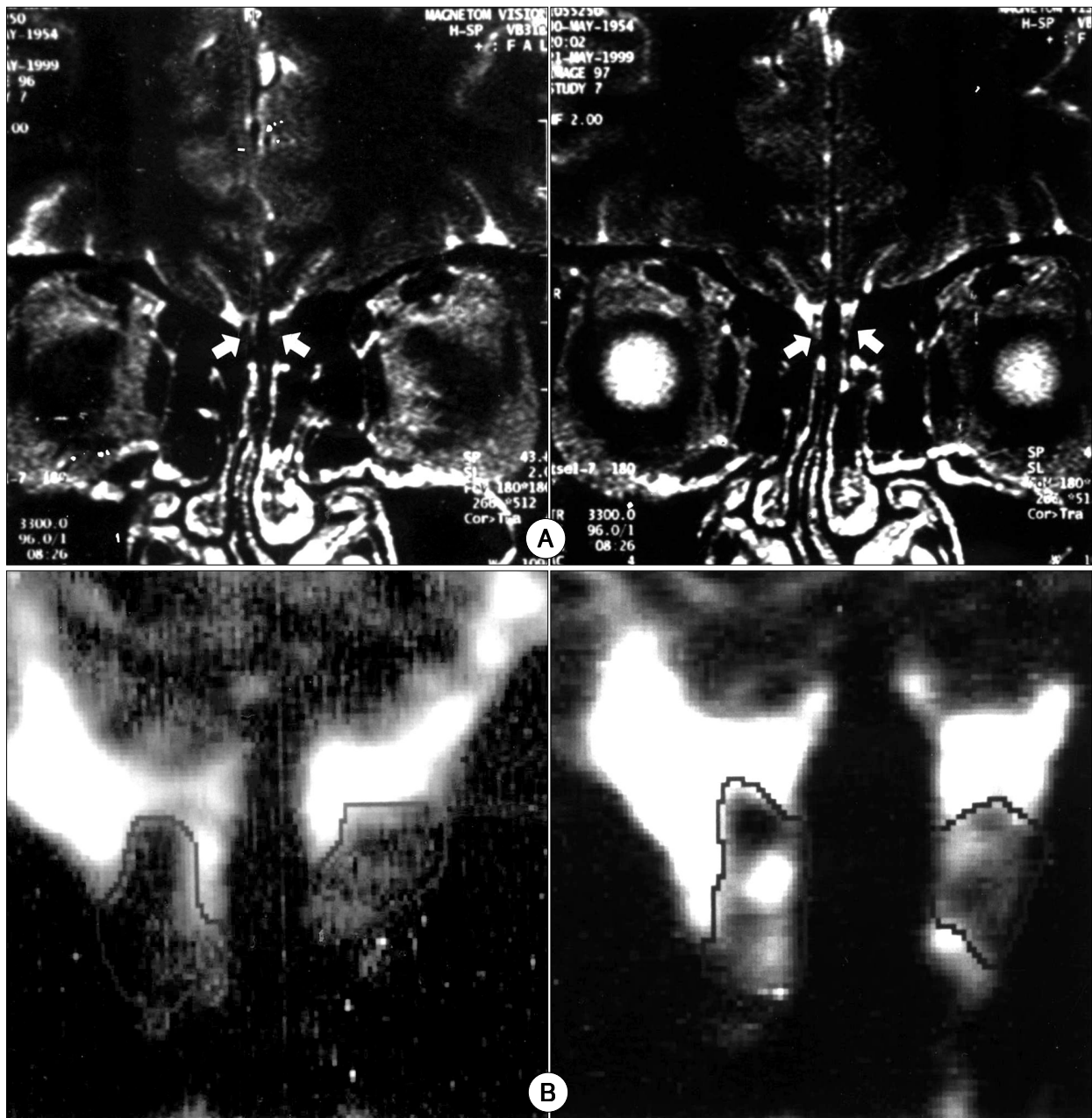


Fig. 2. T2 weighted magnetic resonance imaging in normal group showing well visualized olfactory bulbs (arrow) on both sides (A). Olfactory bulbs are clearly demarcated in its magnified images (B).

Table 1. Size of the largest cross sectional area, height of 5 normal volunteers (mean \pm 2S.D.)

Size	Right olfactory bulb	Left olfactory bulb
Cross sectional area (mm ²)	7.5 \pm 1.2	7.4 \pm 1.8
Height (mm)	2.5 \pm 0.4	2.6 \pm 0.6

S.D. : Standard deviation

(electroolfactogram)가

15)

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16)

가

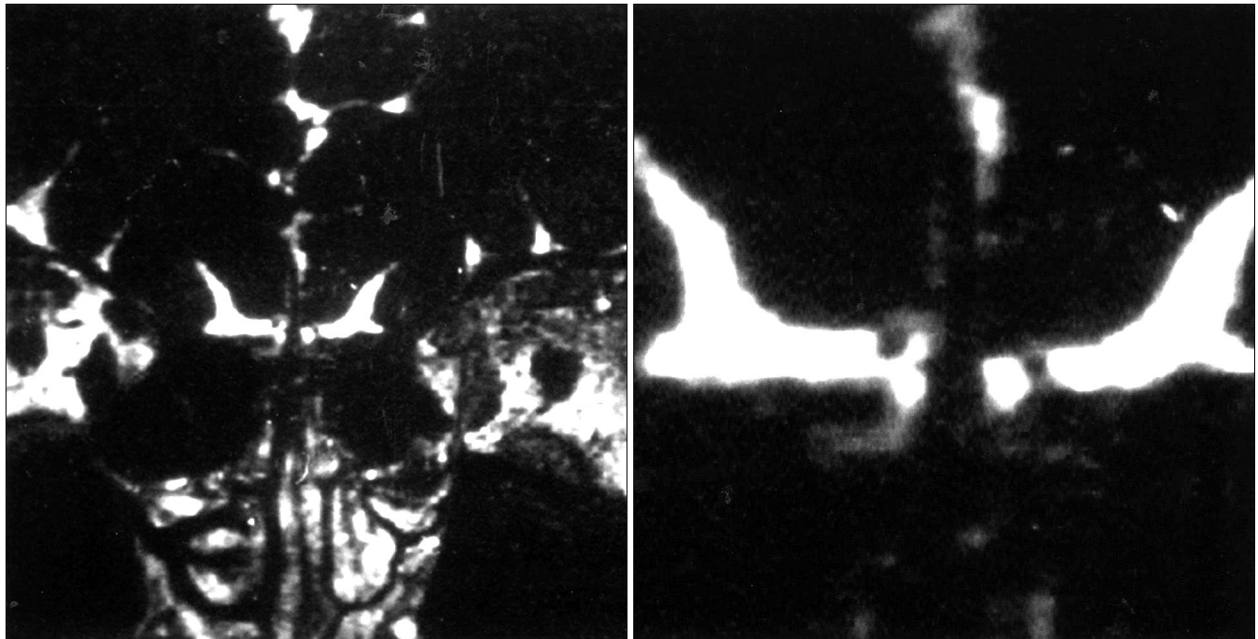


Fig. 3. Magnetic resonance imaging of one anosmic patient demonstrating atrophy of olfactory bulbs on both sides. Its signal intensity is slightly lower than that of cerebral cortex.

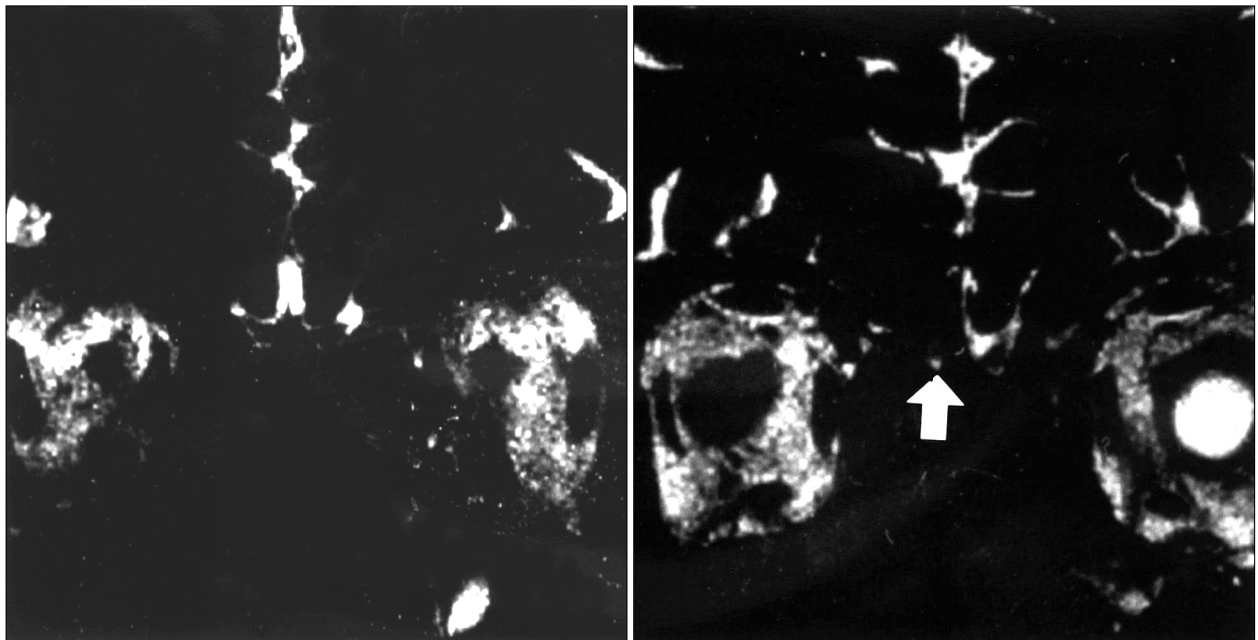


Fig. 4. Magnetic resonance imaging of another one anosmic patient showing absence of right olfactory bulb (arrow) and narrow cisternal space around the olfactory bulbs.

Table 2. Comparison of olfactory bulb size between 5 volunteers and 5 anosmic patients (mean \pm S.D.)

Size	Nomral volunteers	Patients	Significance
Cross section area (mm ²)	7.4 \pm 1.5	6.2 \pm 0.6	p < 0.01
Height (mm)	2.5 \pm 0.5	2.1 \pm 0.6	p, 0.01

S.D. : Standard deviation

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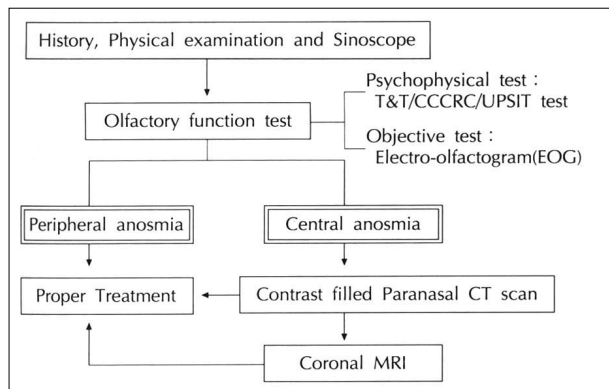


Fig. 5. Algorithm of the evaluation for the postraumatic anosmia.

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